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USE OF PROPARGYL GLYCINE AMINO PROPARGYL DIOL
COMPOUNDS FOR PREVENTION OF HYPERTENSION

5 RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a divisional of U.S. Application Serial No. 09/479,280, filed 6 January 2000, which issued as U.S. Patent No. 6,342,624, which is a continuation of Application Serial No. 09/969,522 filed on 13 November 1997, which is a 10 continuation of Application Serial No. 08/771,334, filed on 16 January 1996, which is a continuation of Application Serial No. 08/199,237, filed 28 February 1994, which issued 16 January 1996 as U.S. Patent 5,484,812, which is a continuation-in-part of Application Serial No. 07/784,272, filed on 29 October 1991, 15 which issued on 29 June 1993 as U.S. Patent 5,223,535.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

Renin-inhibiting compounds are known for control of 20 hypertension. Of particular interest herein are compounds useful as renin inhibiting agents.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

25 Renin is a proteolytic enzyme produced and secreted into the bloodstream by the juxtaglomerular cells of the kidney. In the bloodstream, renin cleaves a peptide bond in the serum protein angiotensinogen to produce a decapeptide known as angiotensin I. A second enzyme known as angiotensin converting 30 enzyme, cleaves angiotensin I to produce the octapeptide known as angiotensin II. Angiotensin II is a potent pressor agent responsible for vasoconstriction and elevation of cardiovascular pressure. Attempts have been made to control hypertension by blocking the action of renin or by blocking the formation of 35 angiotensin II in the body with inhibitors of angiotensin I converting enzyme.

40 Classes of compounds published as inhibitors of the action of renin on angiotensinogen include renin antibodies, pepstatin and its analogs, phospholipids, angiotensinogen analogs, pro-renin related analogs and peptide aldehydes.